

The Canadian

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Alberta Has Raised 15,000 Men

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—While exact figures as to the total number of men recruiting since the beginning of the war up to the present time for expeditionary service are not available, from the department of militia, some detailed figures, giving approximately the total to date and the numbers recruited in each military district and division, have been secured by your correspondent.

Since the last official statement was given out at the end of September, showing a total enlistment of all ranks and all branches of the service on that date to be a little over 150,000, approximately 14,000 men have since been added to the strength. The total of all ranks now under pay is therefore approximately 150,000 men, but of these some 10,000 are engaged for home service, such as guarding public offices, bridges, canals, etc., patrolling the United States frontier, and connected in various ways with the administrative business of the militia department. The straight overseas army totals at the present time about 161,000 men, of whom a little over 100,000 are now either overseas or en route. This leaves about 16,000 in Canada, and about 90,000 men still to be raised before the authorized total of 250,000 for expeditionary service is reached. At the present rate of recruiting it will take nearly seven months to reach the required total.

It may be noticed also that in the totals given above as to the number raised for expeditionary service, no account is taken of the wastage through casualties. The total number of casualties are now approximately 10,000. Of these probably half are either dead, prisoners, or unfit for further service. Canada's recruiting army is therefore at the present time not much more than 150,000 men and officers. The latter number nearly 7,000.

The militia department has not a record of the enlistments by province, but it has compiled statistics as to the recruiting by military divisions, which correspond roughly to the provincial areas. According to these figures Ontario, which comprises the first, second, and third military districts, has recruited approximately 62,300 men. No. 1 division, Western Ontario, has recruited about 10,000; No. 2, Ontario about 16,000; and No. 3, Kingston, about 16,300.

The province of Quebec, which comprises the fourth and fifth military divisions, has recruited about 19,300, of which the Montreal division is responsible for more than 15,000.

The Maritime provinces, where recruiting is now considerably brisker than it was previously, have passed the 15,000 mark for the three provinces, which are all included in the sixth military division.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which, with the districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River, in Ontario, comprises military district No. 10, have contributed 28,000 recruits. British Columbia and the Yukon, included in military district No. 11, have enlisted 17,500 men, and Alberta, which is in military district No. 13, has raised about 14,200.

The figures given above are for non-commissioned officers and men only. To get the approximate totals of all ranks for each province about five per cent will have to be added to the numbers given above for each province in order to include the officers.

BULGAR PREMIER

THREATENS GREECE

Paris, Nov. 9.—The Temps prints a dispatch from Salonika in which Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria, is quoted by the Sofia correspondent of the Pestl Hirap of Budapest, Hungary, as de-

claring: "The Grecian government now has been warned that it cannot hold the Bulgarian government responsible for the consequences of its future attitude." The notification, the correspondent declares, followed representation made by the premier to M. Naoum, Greek minister to Bulgaria.

Premier Radoslavoff, the correspondent declares, was the facilities accorded for the disembarkation of allied troops at Saloniki is incompatible with Greek neutrality, and has informed Minister Naoum to this effect.

WILD RUMORS ABOUT

KITCHENER'S MOVES

London, Nov. 8.—The wildest rumors are circulated here concerning Lord Kitchener's movements. Reports that he is replacing Sir John French have not received credence. Some maintain that a general staff of the allied army was to be formed at Paris with Lord Kitchener as the British representative, but the morning papers published this morning a positive statement that Lord Kitchener has been entrusted with an important mission in the east, and has already left London.

This announcement is highly probable, fitting as it does with General Joffre's visit to London and the French generalissimo's urgent insistence upon our throwing heavy forces immediately upon the Balkan peninsula and waging war there with great strength. It is not unlikely that Kitchener may pause upon his way in Italy and state the urgency of a despatch of a strong Italian contingent through Albania.

WOMEN SERVE IN SERVICIAN

ARMY BY THOUSANDS

London, Nov. 4.—"These were nearly 2,000 women in Serbia's army when I left and more women are being sent," said Dr. Gruitch, a Serbian army doctor, in London today.

"The women are not in special battalions. Some of them wear complete uniforms of the soldier for the sake of comfort, while others wear skirts with a blue tunic. The younger women go with their brothers or their husbands. The women are of every class of the population, and we cannot prevent them from serving. They inspire the men with whom they march side by side, and with whom they eat and sleep shoulder to shoulder in the trenches."

"These women are not afraid. Nobody in Serbia is afraid, and the women in the ranks do not lose their nerve under fire. There is a time yet to save Serbia. If fighting will do it," said Dr. Gruitch, in conclusion.

HUNS SENDING AIRSHIPS

AFTER MERCHANTMEN

London, Nov. 6.—Germany seems to be trying a new method of attack on British merchantmen—with aeroplanes. The Cork steamer Avocat, which has arrived at Manchester, tells a story, according to the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, of a 35 minutes' engagement with three hostile aeroplanes at 11 o'clock in the morning of October 30. One of the aeroplanes missed the Avocat, while the other two missed the Avocat by not more than seven feet. When the Avocat was engaged the battle plane fired on the Avocat with a machine gun. The ship's sides and decks were struck by bullets, but all the crew escaped injury.

The steamer's escape was due to a rapid maneuvering. The fact that the aeroplanes dared not fly lower.

Russians Confident of Future

Petrograd, Nov. 6.—It is now five months since the Austro-Germans, having assembled enormous forces and very powerful artillery, commenced their offensive operations on the eastern front, hoping to envelop and destroy the Russian army before the coming of winter.

In spite of numerous attempts the employment of large forces and the innumerable losses suffered by them, the Austro-Germans during five months have not succeeded in installing themselves on the line of the Dniepr, and at present have not a chance of seizing either Drinsk or Berez, the fire of their heavy artillery gallantly concentrating their efforts on their ultimate object, the Russian troops are now proving the enemy more than ever toward the exhaustion of his forces.

WILSON OUTLINES MILITARY SCHEME

New York, Nov. 5.—President Wilson opened the administration campaign for its national defense programme by a comprehensive address here yesterday, at the Manhattan Club banquet. He declared solemnly that while the United States had no aggressive purposes, it must be prepared to defend itself to assume "full liberty and self-development." Significantly he said that "with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere," adding that we wish not only for the United States but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth and action.

"Our plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as experience has proved to be required. For the rest, it calls for the raising within the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000, who would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year."

"The only thing which our borders that has given as grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised professing to be the voices of Americans, but which came from alien enemies. These voices have been many, but they have been very loud and very clamorous. These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen, but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America in order that she show all the world that she is prepared to maintain her own great position, is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth."

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

On Sunday, Nov. 14, Rev. E. T. Seragui will preach on the following subjects:

At 11 a.m.—"The Tax-Troubled Man."
At 7 p.m.—"The Most Popular Sin in the World."
Sunday School and Bible Class at 12.15 p.m.—The children and adults are invited to participate with us in the Study of the Word.

Epworth League meeting every Monday evening at 9 p.m. The public, both young and old, are always sure of a hearty welcome at this very helpful service.

STATES TO MAKE PROTEST

Washington, Nov. 8.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been instructed to protest to the Ger-

man government against detention of the American sailing ship Pass of Baltimore, which, after being seized by a British warship was captured with the crew aboard by a German submarine.

Germans recently ordered the vessel held for prize court proceedings at Hamburg on the ground that her transfer from Canadian to American registry, after the war began, was illegal. The Pass of Baltimore carried a cargo of cotton for Archangel, Russia. But for the question of registry, Germany, under the 1913 American treaty of 1928 would be obliged to release the vessel even though she had been carrying contraband when taken from the prize crew. The German government, however, does not recognize transfer of flags by belligerent merchantmen during hostilities, and holds the ship still Canadian.

A LETTER FROM ARCHANGEL

Mr. J. B. McBride has received a letter from his brother, who is in the Russian naval service, telling some interesting experiences about fighting the supply of munitions from the Allies into the Russian port of Archangel. "Up in Archangel," he writes:

"There was no news of a yuletide to be got, and as the 'Gardie' letters it was a most 'difficult' job to get a letter 'away. We had to take them on board some ship leaving for England and ask some of the officers or engineers to 'post them when they arrived.' The Russian Post Office is in 'an awful mess. I had about a dozen letters sent me, and only got two, and was told 'that I was lucky to get them. There has been terrible damage to shipping in the White Sea this summer. The Straits at the mouth were crammed with ice."

"How we escaped. We went up in a convoy of ten ships; there were six British mine sweepers in front of us, a d 'over the distance of about twenty miles they 'exploded over a hundred 'mines. Out of the ten ships in the convoy, seven arrived 'safely at Archangel; two were sunk and one damaged. 'I saw one of the ships go 'down. She was a Russian ship of about eight thousand tons. She must have struck a mine, because she went down stern first, only floating 'for three and a half minutes 'after the explosion."

"Macley & MacNynire, the 'Company who owned the ship 'before the Russian Government took her over, sent four 'ships to Archangel inside a 'fortnight. We were the last 'of the four to leave, and we were the only one of the four that got the length of Archangel. Two were sunk by 'mines, and one went ashore in 'a fog, and is a total wreck. 'It's not so bad now; the 'mines are mostly swept up. 'At another place,' he says, 'we were officially told more 'than once that the British 'battleships had been taken by the 'British.'"

EPWORTH LEAGUE

A meeting of a very helpful nature, both intellectually and spiritually, was held in the Methodist Church on Monday evening, and was under the care of the Missionary Committee. The study of Japan and Korea was taken up in all its phases, papers being read by the following young people: Adna Reeves, "Korea"; Miss Little, "Japan"; Miss Mosk, "A Letter from a Missionary." Mrs. Meisner, the President of the League, gave a short talk on both countries, dealing with them geographically from an imaginary map.

The first of the lantern-slide entertainments will be given next Monday evening under the charge of the Social Committee. This promises to be a real treat, and the public are cordially invited to attend. Announcement of the lantern-slide subject will be made

at both morning and evening services next Sunday. These lantern entertainments are to be a feature at the social evening meetings throughout the winter.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

At the Rex Theatre, Lacombe, on Thursday November 18th.—One of the most entertaining and Ever Staged, Hairs—Process for the Wounded Soldiers.

The management of the Rex Theatre has made arrangements with the Calgary News-Telegram for the presenting of their exceptional entertainment, in aid of the Wounded Soldier Fund, for Thursday night, November 18th.

The News-Telegram has gone to quite an expense to procure the exclusive right for this district, to show the wonderful educational film depicting the life of Florence Nightingale, the first British army nurse, in addition the engagement of the Saxophone Harmony Quartet.

This Quartet consists of four of the cleverest musicians in Alberta. They render musical selections from the saxophone, clarinet, bassoon, violin and piano and give an entertainment which is the same as put on the stages in the roadhouse theatres throughout the Dominion and the United States. Local patrons should not think they will hear an amateur organization when taking in this performance. These men have been touring the country for the past two months, giving performances for the same cause as for which the entertainment is being given here, and as soon as they complete their present trip, they will then return to the vaudeville stage.

The wonderful work accomplished by Florence Nightingale is known to nearly all Britishers. It was in 1854, when she was about the present Red Cross organization. She gave her entire life for this cause, as well as her fortune. From the time that she was 13 years of age until she died at the age of 90, her work was the admiration of the entire world.

It will be remembered that not until the Crimean war in 1854, was a woman taking part in the sufferings of warfare as it was during that year and while the war was raging, that information came from the front that not sufficient hospital accommodations and treatment were being given to the wounded. Florence Nightingale, then the daughter of a wealthy family, undertook to organize a volunteer corps of nurses to go to the front. Her project was at first laughed at by those in charge of the war office and they would not listen to such a thing as a woman going near the battlefields. She was able to convince the war office that she was not only a woman, but a woman who was suffering. It was not out of place for a woman to be there. Soon after getting the consent of the British Government to take a corps of nurses to the front, she started for Scutari, where she commenced the great task of looking after the wounded as they were brought in from the firing lines.

These films show the condition of one of the hospitals as it was found by this brave little corps of women and the wonderful improvements they brought about. Miss Nightingale devoted her entire fortune to bring about these improvements and toiled for years to relieve the then terrible conditions. You will see Florence Nightingale, who was suffering from illness in a little shanty used as a hospital in Russia, through overwork.

Her illness left her an invalid, but she kept on with her work, giving directions while on her sick bed. Shortly before her death the Royal Messenger was sent to her by King Edward to present her with the Order of Merit, but memory and sight having failed her, she was not able to appreciate the great honor bestowed upon her. One day at noon in the year of 1910, she fell to sleep, never to wake again.

Every loyal Britisher should not fail to see this great story, and many a noble effort to have their children profit by having them attend.

Pro-Germans Work to Win Greece

London, Nov. 9.—The Morning Post today publishes a letter from a "well-informed correspondent," in Athens, calling attention to the recent success of the Greek pro-German party, "thanks to the power of the political influence radiating from the Queen's entourage." The correspondent says that already 11 of the 16 Athens daily newspapers have been won over by the German interests, plus at least half of the provincial newspapers.

"The propaganda," the correspondent adds, "thus has succeeded in pressing a large section of public opinion, not in favor of Germany, nor the entente powers, but primarily against the idea of Greece going to war. The propagandists have skillfully played on the natural wish of every parent that their sons may be spared the danger of getting killed, as well as the losses to private business and personal interests through mobilization and the prospects of war."

"With this accomplished, the propagandists have now opened a new campaign in the army in favor of Germany with the unmistakable aim of preparing the way for sudden co-operation of the Greek army with victorious invaders of Serbia."

DRAMATIC ENDING TO COURT CASE.

Mr. A. H. Randler will not trade again under his son's name in the west country from Lacombe, as the result of a decision given by Judge J. G. Sittings of the District Court held here last week.

Randler was working on commission and had found farmers who were willing to trust him with their cattle, but as he had various judgments against him for large amounts he was keeping his money in his son's name in a Calgary bank. Some time ago this was garnished by Messrs. Macdonald & McBride, Solicitors of this town, on behalf of creditors, but the son claimed the money, amounting to \$117,000, as his, and attempted to fight it out in Court. Randler was the first witness called, and gave evidence that he was working for his son, but under an effective cross-examination by Mr. McBride, who was handling the case for the creditors, Randler's story went to pieces, and he contradicted himself so often that he is closer to perjury than a comfortable. Judge Lee finally suggested that the son would be well advised to withdraw his claim. This the son agreed to do (with suspicious promptness when it is remembered that he claimed the \$117,000 as his), and the case came to a sudden end, no further witnesses being heard.

After giving judgment in favor of the creditors, the Judge gave directions to Mr. McBride to consult with Crown Prosecutor Russell, of Red Deer, with a view to prosecuting Randler for perjury, and the criminal proceedings are now under consideration.

WOULD LEAD BIG DRIVE TO BERLIN

Toronto, Nov. 9.—At a recruiting meeting held tonight under the auspices of the Empire Club, General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, announced in the course of his speech dealing with the war that he proposed to take an active part at the front, and that when the big drive for German territory started, he intended, so far as his present plans are, to lead the Canadians on their march to Berlin, which would start sooner than was at present dreamed of.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and was expected to have a big effect in stimulating recruiting in this city and throughout Ontario.

Seed Grain Fairs

Twenty-five Exhibitions are to be held at various points in Saskatchewan before Christmas, according to the present plan of the provincial agricultural extension in the province. These include the following: Agriculture, the University of Saskatchewan, and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association believe there is ample scope for the extension of these fairs owing to the fact that there are about 1,000 localities of the association throughout the province, in addition to a number of other agricultural societies.

Following the statement of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, to the effect that this year a sum of \$25,000 has been allocated by the Saskatchewan farmers owing to the presence of weeds in the grain, as agriculturists, the grain growers have taken the subject in hand, and have decided to begin uprooting the evil. The best point of attack is viewed in all of such cases, is by education, and an annual seed grain fair, where demonstrations will be given to the farmers, the start of the movement was made from the province. The object therefore of the seed grain fairs, beside inducing the farmers to begin uprooting the evil, is to plant clean seeds and control the weeds that spring up in the spring.

When seed grain fairs were first held in the province, nine-tenths of the exhibits were ruled out on account of the presence of weeds. This year, however, a greater interest has been taken in clean seed grain and there has been a great improvement in the exhibits. It has not been great enough, however, to affect the economic losses resulting from weeds in the province.

At the fairs, this year there are bound to be some exhibits ruled out on account of the presence of weed seeds in the grain. It is hoped that there will be far more care of late to exhibit nothing but the very cleanest grain possible.

There is one important phase of the question which has been touched upon by Professor Cromarty, of the university. Speaking of immigration farmers into Saskatchewan, he said: "There are said to be at least 250,000 acres of land in the hands of farmers west of Winnipeg, and these have come from country where they have not paid any attention to the cleaning of seed. Samples of seed which have been sent from Russia and other Russian countries, contain nearly half weeds, and the farmers of these countries are not aware of the necessity for keeping the seed free from weed seeds. The same is true of the seed of the English-speaking people; they do not seem to understand the menace of weeds. It is for this reason that the cleaning of seed is one of the most important of conditions of this kind that these fairs are instituted."

The Freedom of the Seas

The phrase "the freedom of the seas" has been used by the German and pro-German propagandists in their efforts to discredit the allied cause; it is based on a complete distortion of the facts. It is a distortion of the fact that England with her "armed" navy is tyrant of the seas. Such efforts cannot succeed for the simple reason that their object is baseless. They could succeed only if the allied nations took our "tyranny." Our fleet is not to us a means of "ruling the waves," any more than it is to the means of ruling the land. Both are, and are being used, as instruments of the freedom of the seas. The German navy has given peace to the seas. When the German demand "freedom of the seas" they are demanding freedom which their submarines fitly enjoy; under the German flag, the essential of the same nature as that freedom which their soldiers enjoy in Belgium. For the German navy is a condition of our existence; and while we continue to exist as a nation, we shall maintain the freedom of the seas by international agreement or peaceful conquest than a free man will himself into slavery, but for our sea power, wielded as it has been and will be wielded, the freedom of Europe might by this time have ceased to be. It threatens no one, except us, and is a terror only to pirates—London Times.

Work as Well as Fight

Napoleon flung his life at us as a nation of shopkeepers, feeling that we were in some obscure way formidable, and not understanding that we were being beaten by our imperious habit of going about with our hands in our pockets. The whole world was watching us, and we need not trouble to defend the nation of shopkeepers from the indignation of the world. In the long war of endurance on which we are now engaged, it is as important now as it was a hundred years ago, and we should not let our hands go good to the allied cause if we destroyed it or gravely compromised it by withdrawing our men from the industry in order to put them into the fighting force—Westminster Gazette.

Glasgow has begun to provide its policemen with warm food and tea when on night duty. A large number of electrically heated plates in signal boxes at a number of points recently reached.

"Hang it, Jones, I've just been stung by one of your entomological demand reparations!"

"Certainly, Hilda. You just show which bee it was and I'll punish the horrible thing severely."

W. N. O. 1974

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Banker-Farmer Movement

Natural Questions at Chicago

The American banker is heart and soul in the banker-farmer movement, his organizations and individuals have cooperated in the campaign, that is to bring a better and more profitable agriculture, and a better country life. He has put with pride to his part in this work in the past, but he wants to do more. He wants to know how to do it.

The backbone of the banker-farmer movement is the committee on agriculture and education of the various state associations. Where aggressive committees have their coal and oil, they are busy, their progress is being made.

Where individual bankers are working at close range with the man on the soil, that locality is certain to show the greatest results.

If these committees, if these individual bankers, if all others who are working, could meet together to exchange experiences to discuss the best plans for future work—it would be a big thing for agriculture in the United States.

A conference of the bankers state association committees and all others interested in the movement, was held in Chicago recently.

The best friends of agriculture in the United States, joined with the bankers. The Hon. J. H. Herbert, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, the Hon. Wallace Farmer, Dr. Clarence Fox of the Progressive Farmer, John P. Jones of the "Old Farmer's Journal," William H. H. of the "Midwest Farmer," T. M. Merrill of the "Farmers' Journal," A. A. Wallace of the "Farmer," Arthur C. Page of the "Chicago Tribune," and others, were present. The meeting was held only a few of the editors who have participated. "Representative" dealers in agricultural machinery, present and held a session that epitomized the best thought of agricultural education in the United States. Department of agriculture was represented and the meeting was a success.

From the interchange of ideas by the banker-farmers and the farmer-farmers, a number of resolutions were passed. The resolutions were of a nature to help the farmer, and the farmer to help the banker. The resolutions were of a nature to help the farmer, and the farmer to help the banker.

That the average common cow is capable of producing more milk and butter fat a year when fed and cared for properly.

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Mercantile Marine

Valuable and Heroic Part Taken by Officers and Men in Defense of Empire

The responsible part played by the Mercantile Marine in the present war was discussed in an address delivered the other day at the "Club" in Montreal. Captain John A. Macdonald, Superintendent of the C.P.R. Atlantic Division, "At one time," said Captain Macdonald, "the Mercantile Marine was a naval reserve, and that on account of the officers and men being distributed all over the globe, the number procurable as short service would be so small that their aid as a naval reserve would not be very great. On this account, a short service scheme was created in the naval service, from which men passed into the Royal Fleet Reserve, and through it an immediate reserve was always available. It was found, however, that directly the R.F.R. was called upon, they flooded, to the reserve, and the number of men that it was difficult to place them all. Not only did the R.F.R. have to be increased, but also in very large numbers from positions on shore, even from the ranks of the army. In Western Canada and other places. Of these men, however, it may be said they only did their duty. That is true, but it is the way in which they did it, their spirit, their devotion, and the way they have earned the right to special consideration after the war is over."

"The British admiralty were constantly, and were possible, allowed the R.F.R. to be increased. In a general way the steamship owners did not suffer so badly as the army and navy. The R.F.R. considered there are probably over 2,000 captains and officers of the Mercantile Marine, including many who are in the army and navy. The R.F.R. considered there are probably over 2,000 captains and officers of the Mercantile Marine, including many who are in the army and navy."

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Western Canada Exporting Large Quantity of Fish

First Car Load Sent to Chicago Market

From Lesser Slave Lake

Notable developments are taking place in the fisheries of Western Canada. The announcement is made by the Grand Trunk Pacific authorities that White Fish is now being shipped in car loads from Lesser Slave Lake, in Northern Alberta, to Chicago.

The construction of the Edmonton, Dauphin, & British Columbia Railway, which has been completed, has placed the belt, the fisheries of Western Canada. The announcement is made by the Grand Trunk Pacific authorities that White Fish is now being shipped in car loads from Lesser Slave Lake, in Northern Alberta, to Chicago.

A great distributing point for fresh fish has been established at Chicago. The Grand Trunk Pacific authorities are taking place in the fisheries of Western Canada. The announcement is made by the Grand Trunk Pacific authorities that White Fish is now being shipped in car loads from Lesser Slave Lake, in Northern Alberta, to Chicago.

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Win Four Victoria Crosses

Bomb Throwers Secure the Much-Coveted Honor

The Award of five additional Victoria Crosses is announced in the London Gazette. Four of them were won by "most conspicuous bravery" in connection with the throwing of bombs, which now constitute such an important feature of trench warfare. It was during operations southwest of Arras, in the Gallipoli peninsula that Captain Gerald Robert Sullivan, first lieutenant, Royal Tank Battalion, won the highest award for valor. This was the first time, as far as is known, that a Victoria Cross was awarded to a tank crew member.

On the night of the 10th-11th July, 1918, when it was found that the trench of a trench which had been lost should be regained, Captain Sullivan, first lieutenant, Royal Tank Battalion, won the highest award for valor. This was the first time, as far as is known, that a Victoria Cross was awarded to a tank crew member.

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A NEUTRAL OPINION

(New York Times)

In the great tribunal of civilization the Germans have done themselves immeasurable injury by their savagery against those who opposed them. Putting the interests of state above the interests, and the rights of the individual, putting the ends Germany seeks to attain above all other things on earth, destroying the peace of the world, bringing on the bloodiest war in history, a war that has brought to their deaths millions of the people of Europe and threatens to impoverish great nations, all for the attainment of ends the world has denounced in themselves, and by means which too often have violated the foundation principles of humanity and justice, Germany has brought herself into a position where THE WORLD TURNS FROM HER IN HORROR AND DREADS NOTHING SO MUCH AS THE SUCCESS OF HER ARMS. She has intitled so deeply in the minds of her people the idea of power, of supreme military power, that she has desecrated them to the finer and nobler feelings of humanity. Man's love of life, the chivalric sentiment of man for woman, tender consideration for the helplessness of age and youth, all these she has trained and brutalized and edged with her mailed fist, all these she has trampled under foot. The executioners of EDUARD CAYRELL had carried out the spirit and purpose of the Imperial military policy. They did their part in the working of the brutal, monstrous engine. It is because of this spirit, of these purposes, of such deeds as that at Brussels that Germany has lost her standing among the nations devoted to the ideals of humanity and of progress, it is because of these things that the prayer goes up in all the peaceful countries of the earth that her enemies may triumph, to the end that such ruthless rule may not be established upon the earth.

GERMANY'S PEACE VIEWS

A careful examination of the German press points to three leading schools of peace thought. First, there are the journals which maintain that what has been won by the sword must be held by the sword. There must be no yielding up of Belgium or of the occupied departments of France. The French also must be deprived of their African colonies, including Morocco and Algeria. The fortresses on the French side of the frontier must be dismantled. Poland and the Baltic Provinces, whatever their ultimate fate, must not go back to Russia. Turkey, that tried and faithful ally, more beloved in nationalist circles than even Austria, must be rehabilitated at the expense of England, and Austria must be in a position to dominate the entire eastern littoral of the Adriatic, and to command at free choice to the Aegean. In addition the enemies of Germany must be compelled to pay such indemnities as will relieve the post-war financial pressure.

Those are the chief peace conditions which the entire Conservative and Agrarian party would impose, and which one sees constantly advocated in such extreme organs of opinion as the Kreuz Zeitung, The Hamburg Nachrichten and Freidenkblatt, The Post, The Deutsche Tageszeitung, and in the journals of the right wing of the National Liberal party, for example, The Magdeburg Zeitung.

Not so extreme are the majority of the National Liberals, to whom we might add the Clericals, and the right wing of the Radical parties. Their chief representatives in the press are The Kolnische Zeitung, The Kolnische Volkszeitung, The Local Anzeiger, Germania, and The Vossische Zeitung. Their point of view is that in the indiscriminate acquisition of territory lie the seeds of sure future trouble, and that there are ways, notably economic ways, of subjecting Belgium, France, and Russia to the German yoke without the formal annexation of land. If land is to be occupied at all after the peace it should only be as a pledge until indemnities have

been paid. Care, of course, must be taken that the frontiers of the Empire shall be for all time secure.

But the principal plank in the peace platform of this school is what they call "The Freedom of the Seas." Only very nebulous views are obtainable as to what is actually meant by this shibboleth, but at the back of the mind of all writers on the subject the "Freedom of the Seas" is intended to be a deadly blow at England's maritime supremacy, and in no far as this is the intention the "Freedom of the Seas" is an important part of the peace programme of every German, no matter to what political party he may belong. Germany could resign themselves, under certain circumstances, to abandon all their conquered territory; but if this war does not bring the naval and maritime humiliation of England, the enemy par excellence, the struggle will have been in vain.

Finally, we have the Moderates, composed mainly of Socialists and the left wing of the popular parties, and whose wishes are voted by Vorwarts and the Socialist press, and to a large extent by The Berliner Tageblatt, and The Frankfurter Zeitung. In numbers this peace school is important, but in actual political influence a negligible quantity. They also suffer from the drawback that they are uncertain about their desires, revoking tomorrow what they say today, and see-sawing between their theories as advanced Liberals, and their impulses as ardent German patriots eager for the glory of the Fatherland.

In their schemes for peace territorial annexation has no place, nor would they impose terms on the conquered so outrageous as to offend neutrals and make certain the eternal hostility of the vanquished. But everything short of this substantial indemnities, "Freedom of the Seas," and diplomatic instruments so carefully worded as to secure the German Empire and Germany's allies an eternal peace.

It is worth nothing that Germany, geographically considered, may also be roughly divided into these external and moderate schools. In North and East Germany, the areas where the pure Prussian influence is most felt, we find the most numerous and determined advocates of conditions of peace calculated to crush for ever the foes of the

Fatherland. In the Rhenish Province and Westphalia, and generally throughout the west, we have the bulk of the inhabitants in favor of more moderate counsels. And in the south, in Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and Baden, there is a large population which would view with disfavor the forcing of peace terms on the vanquished which would practically cut off Germany from friendly intercourse with the rest of the civilized world.

ARE OUR MEN NEEDED?

It is difficult to reconcile the urgent call for men made by the King with the announcement from the Dominion Government that Canada is sending along men as rapidly as the war office asks for them. It is also difficult to reconcile the fact that Australia has already sent 160,000 men to the front, and Canada, much nearer to the seat of war, and with a considerably larger population, has not sent nearly as many men to the front.

Surely no one suggests that the British Government is calling for Australians and is quite indifferent to the coming of Canadians.

Canadians are recruiting quite rapidly. A battalion has been raised in Calgary in remarkably short time, and another will be raised when that is completed in very short time, unless all signs fail. Why, then, does not the imperial government ask for the Canadian troops? That is a question which the Canadian people, unless we are much mistaken, would like to have answered.

HELPING THE SETTLERS

The new government of Manitoba has a brand new scheme to stimulate the back-to-the-land movement. The Hon. Mr. Winkler, minister of agriculture, proposes to spend \$750,000 to buy milch cows for needy families. He proposes to form a commission to distribute to families now on farms and families unable to continue the battle for existence in the cities, six cows to every family in need; single men, and those not needing aid, will be barred. The individual allotments of boyies will cost about \$300. It is thought that these milch cows will enable many

struggling farmers, especially in the undeveloped northern districts, to continue their battle until better times; that this government assistance will encourage them, form a basis on which to climb into more contented circumstances, and prevent hundreds from abandoning their homesteads and going into the cities.

That looks like a commonsense proposition. A cow is a pretty valuable asset under any circumstances, and with the revenue that it will afford from milk and the increase in stock, the average homesteader should be able to lay the foundation of a substantial herd with a half-dozen cows—a foundation that will bring independence in a few years. Thirty-six head of stock from six cows are possibilities in a trifle over three years, and the man with such a herd has something not to be despised in these days of high prices.

Some of these days some government in Canada is really going to discover that, with the expenditure of a little money in the right way, it has evolved a plan whereby people will actually be encouraged to settle on the land.

ONE OF GERMANY'S SUPER-SUBMARINES CAUGHT

Liverpool, Nov. 3.—The Daily Post publishes a report of the capture of one of Germany's latest super-submarines, 260 feet long, and carrying, in addition to torpedo tubes, four guns of fairly large calibre. The submarine was launched at Stettin a fortnight ago.

The Post states that within a few hours after leaving her base she was caught in one of those "traps" we have so skillfully laid for these craft somewhere in the German ocean.

DUKE WILL NOT GO TO BRITAIN

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—A report has been in circulation that on account of the illness of the king, the Duke of Connaught would return to England.

The report, however, is denied by the duke's secretary. Some time ago, it was suggested in the English press that the duke's return to England would be advisable to take command of the home forces.



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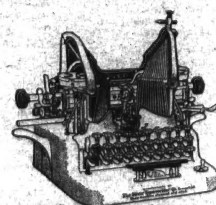
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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

HEROIC ENDURANCE AND SUPLIME COURAGE OF SERBIAN ARMY AND PEOPLE UNEXCELLED IN HISTORY

(By George Renwick)

Monastir (by courier to Saloniki, Nov. 3, and by cable to London).—I have just returned here after a visit to that part of Serbia north of the wedge of the Bulgarian army. Owing to the interruption of the usual routes it has been necessary to come here through Nish, Pristina, Pezreod, Eastern Albania, Dibra, and Ochrida, involving the use of all the methods of travel from an automobile to the native bullock cart. The journey included four days' hard riding on horseback through mud and across the mountains and forests of the widest part of Eastern Albania.

Through more than a fortnight of difficult travel, the Serbian authorities at all places rendered me every service without which I should still be a prisoner in besieged Serbia.

The main impression, in my mind, is the superb courage of the Serbian army and people in their dark days of trial and the magnificent human qualities with which they face death, homelessness, wounds and hunger, and all the terrible tragedies of war.

I have been much of this war but nothing so inspiring as the behavior of the Serbian nation, which has been at war for three years, and still its fortitude is something to marvel at. Its heroism still lives, and its determination has known no abatement. There is not the faintest sign of weariness nor the least desire to say that sword and spear can do no more. The struggle will go on if need be, to the last yard of Serbian soil and the last cartridge of the last patriot. In the meantime, in the south, the forces of the allies gather, and in the north every Serbian heart is steered to hold on.

During my stay in Northern Serbia I visited the Danube front, at the invitation of Marshal Putnik, and spent some time at the headquarters of Gen. Boyavitch, commanding the division before Uskub.

The veteran marshal is one of the heroic figures of the war. Just three years ago I saw him leading to victory against the Bulgarians, and he is still the same. He was a dapper figure, the pride of the Serbian soldiers, but age—he is 68—has worked a difference since then. The soldier sees him no more. Surrounded by acute asthma, he is forced to keep to a heated room, but illness has not lessened his tremendous mental energy.

He works at headquarters with a personal staff of only five officers. Marshal Putnik, who has never, refers to a map. Before his mind's eye he can see all Serbia spread out before him like a gigantic relief map, and he knows that map down to the minutest detail.

I went north into Serbia by the last train before the Bulgarians cut the line, and at midnight, October 18, I left Kraguevatz for the front, in the Schabanska division. (That division is composed of men of the Morava valley, "the garden of Serbia," and is commanded by Col. Bugi-dor Terzich. This is the flower of the Serbian army, a division which never before has retreated. Its commander is a hero of Kumanovo, and a soldier who has seen perhaps more service in the Balkans than any other military leader. While with the division I gathered a fairly complete story of the German attack.

The great bulk of the attacking force are Germans on the Danube line, where Field-Marshal von Mackensen opened his campaign on October 5. The emperor told a Balkan diplomat that he would send his best general against the Serbs. Soon Mackensen found that he was up against the most serious piece of work of the war. Never, indeed, was a line of battle so gallantly defended. Against them three furious attacks had to be delivered before success was achieved. Semendria held out against three onslaughts, and only succumbed to the hellish artillery fire, with which the fourth was accompanied. To obtain a footing at Zavrut, three weeks of fighting were necessary. All these efforts resulted in heavy losses and compelled Mackensen to ask for reinforcements.

At Belgrade the bombardment commenced October 5. From

behind Semlin, a battery of 42 centimetre guns rained shells on the city, throwing up debris to the height of a five-story house. Every square yard of the city was systematically scorched by machine-gun fire, and the crowds of refugees were streaming out of the city German airplanes appeared and dropped bombs on them. But there was no panic.

Until that reign of death, attack after attack was driven back, but at last the enemy gained a footing. Then the most formidable part of the German's task began. They had to win the capital street by street. It is no exaggeration to say they had to pay a price for every paving-stone. Prisoners have told me it was appalling work. Every street corner was a scene of carnage. On October 8 the street fighting continued heroically, and before the Germans were masters of Belgrade the city was a ghastly mass of smouldering ruins, strewn with a covering of dead.

Here is a little story which shows the heroic spirit of the Serbian people. Near Palanka, I met a little comitadj of 16 years, who, in his story, with five comrades and a supply of hand grenades, kept a German company at bay for two hours. He had three shrapnel wounds but was smiling and eager to fight again. His chief promoted him corporal.

Once in possession of the city, the Germans opened a terrific fire on the Serbian positions before it. The line of fire was very accurate. Facing Belgrade and Semendria, the river bank was often a long, continuous line of flame, but the capture of the hills behind the two towns was frightfully expensive. Every one had to be covered with dead to be won.

In his room silence reigns. Officers come and go. Decisions are swift and unhesitating. And this little, level-headed, pain-tormented soldier is holding his task with the sublime courage, watching a front nearly equal to that guarded by the legions of the East.

On the Drina he found his task equally heavy. Time after time the attacking forces were driven back with appalling losses. Capt. Milanovitch, told me that the Germans were staggered by the opposition they encountered. In the encounter in which he was wounded, the Germans landed a force of 500 men across the river. But a single man of that party returned alive. After about 10 days' severe fighting Mackensen concentrated his forces on positions beyond Belgrade and Semendria, his object being to cut the communications of the place to Kraguevatz, while the Semendria army was to ascend the Morava valley. This army was evidently intended to join hands with the Bulgarians and their united forces were to turn the Serbian right, while the Belgrade army enveloped the Serbian left.

On October 18, at Malakrebat, south of Semendria, after showing 10,000 shells on the Serbian position, the enemy took it. No sooner were they in position, however, than a strong force of Serbian infantry, concealed in the forest, drove the Germans out of the position. While the enemy retreated Serbian cavalry did heavy execution, the enemy leaving three guns on the field. The German left had to retire six kilometers. On the same evening, however, the enemy advanced again in great force and partially made good the loss of ground.

On the 19th the Germans advanced to Ralis, south of Belgrade, and the heights of Avala were also captured after heavy fighting, extending from October 18 to October 19 when the enemy's most serious efforts were put forth.

Meanwhile, in the Morava valley progress was equally difficult, and on October 19 the German advance lines were no further south than the line extending from North Lubevo bridge eastward, to slightly north of Poisk. To gain that strip of territory the Germans had to struggle for two weeks.

I motored north from Aclanica, where Col. Terzich's division was holding a position, and I was allowed to proceed to the front line. It was a most imposing spectacle. The far front was the purple blue mountains of Hun-gary, their dark sides lit up with the constant lurid fire of the German heavy artillery.

BORROWING MONEY FROM THE BANKS

Guiding Principles That Should be Observed in the Transaction.

A useful work is being done by the Grain Growers' Guide in giving Western farmers some lessons in the elements of finance. In a recent number of this publication appears an article entitled, "Borrowing From the Bank," which not only furnishes the agriculturist with useful information, but may be taken to afford any borrower valuable pointers on the subject. The article is well worth production.

"One of the most frequent financial transactions of the average farmer is the borrowing of money from a bank. Banks exist chiefly for the purpose of receiving deposits and making loans. The greater part of the profits comes from the difference between the interest which they pay to depositors and that which they charge to borrowers. It is to the interest of the bank, therefore, to lend as much money as possible and the borrower is just as necessary to the success of the bank as the depositor is. It must not be supposed, however, that when the bank receives deposits it lends as much money as it receives. It invests in bank buildings, light, heat, wages, stationery, taxes, insurance, and all kinds of office expenses have to be met, and provision has to be made to cover losses that occasionally occur through borrowers failing to repay their loans.

"The complaint is frequently made that banks make a practice of charging a higher rate of interest to farmers than to manufacturers and those engaged in some other lines of business. This is no doubt true, and it is a fact that some farmers pay a higher rate of interest than others. Perhaps they wonder why. The bankers contend that they have to charge farmers more than do manufacturers because the risk is greater and the expense of management and collection is higher. The rate of interest which a bank charges depends very largely upon the security which is given for the repayment of the loan, and the reputation which the borrower has for meeting his obligations promptly. The funds which banks have to lend, or the greater part of them, consist of money which is deposited by the public, and may be withdrawn at any time. It is, therefore, necessary that they should—in case of emergency—be able to secure the return of the money which they have loaned within a comparatively short time, and it is the practice to make loans for three months or less, renewing the loan when it becomes due if necessary and desirable. If the money is known from experience that a customer can be absolutely depended upon to repay a loan, or be on hand to arrange for a renewal on or before the day it becomes due, he will be likely to get credit at a reasonable rate of interest, but he would give the same accommodation to another man who was unbusinesslike and who was quite liable to neglect the matter until the loan was a week overdue, and not even appear at the bank to make an excuse until notices, letters, and finally a threat of proceedings had been sent to him.

"Banks, of course, have not an unlimited amount of money to lend and naturally they choose to place it where it can be loaned with the least risk and collected for the bank trouble. In order to get credit at reasonable rates, therefore, a farmer must have a good reputation. He must show from his methods of farming and from his way of conducting his affairs that he is to be relied upon.

"The purpose for which money is borrowed must also be a proper one in order that the farmer may be sure of securing the accommodation that he desires. Chartered banks in Canada are not permitted by law to lend money on the security of real estate and large amounts needed for the purpose of making permanent improvements, should be borrowed for a term of years on mortgage from some other source. The function of the bank is to make loans which are required for a few weeks or months to finance the farm operations. The farmer always has to wait, sometimes for a year or more, before he receives a return for his labor and for his expenditure upon new material. He sows in the fall, harrows, seeds, and packs in the spring, cuts in summer, and threshes in the fall, and receives not a cent for his labor and the labor of his hired help until later in the year, when he delivers his wheat at the elevator. Meanwhile he has many expenses to meet, for feed, seed, and twine, for hired help, and for living expenses. Under these circumstances, when the harvest is reasonably assured, the farmer is fully justified in borrowing a moderate sum from the bank to pay wages, buy twine, and meet other necessary expenses. He has increased his wealth, but it is not in a realizable condition, and he is merely anticipating the sale of his crop. Again, the farmer has a bunch of young cattle or hogs which are ready for fattening and need feeding for a few weeks to fit them for market. He may have no feed and no cash to spare with which to purchase it, and it is good business for him to borrow money with which to buy feed. Or the reverse might be the case, and the farmer have a quantity of hay or low grade fat only to feed him to fatten his stock. His best course is to buy cattle or hogs and market his crops on the hoof. A loan for such a purpose is a perfectly legitimate and reasonable thing and a reliable man should always be able to borrow from the bank under these circumstances. The principle which should underlie all loans, big and small, long and short, is that the operation or improvement for which it is borrowed should itself provide for the repayment of the loan, with interest, and also return a profit to the borrower. It is not the business of a bank to lend a man money because he is hard up. Friends make loans of that kind, and that often ends the friendship. The business of the bank is to lend a man money so that he can start his production, his capacity, and add to the commerce and prosperity of the country.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF "THE PIXIES" SHOW

Receipts
October 29.....\$207.50
October 30.....102.25
Total Receipts.....\$309.75
Expenses
Printing.....\$24.50
Ent. Theatre.....15.00
Rent, Presbyterian School.....10.00
Room.....16.50
Caretaking of same.....5.00
Music—Miss Horns.....8.50
Mrs. Greve.....5.00
Mr. W. A. Milne.....30.00
Total Expenses.....\$106.50
Balance.....203.25
50 p.c. of balance to Mr. Milne.....101.60
Balance.....\$101.65
Amount of credit to Lacombe School.....\$101.65
N. E. CARRUTHERS.

MANAGER OF BANK IS ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF THEFT OF FUNDS

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—Jean N. Matte, an employee of the shell committee, was arrested by Dominion Detective Colver Wednesday and appeared in court yesterday to answer to several charges of theft and one of forgery, alleged to have been committed while he was manager of the Union Bank at Managow. The amount of money involved is about \$750 and five charges were for accepting savings bank accounts and converting them to his own use. The case was adjourned for a week.

ANTI-GERMAN IN TURKEY

News from Constantinople, said to be authoritative, says that the anti-German movement is growing daily and that Ahmed Riza, ruler of the Young Turks, has been ordered to interpolate the government regarding Turkey's reasons for entering the conflict, was not permitted to do so. The government has forbidden readers and deputies to discuss the Turkish foreign policy.

the first necessities in the matter of food. Will our enemies succeed in defeating Germany by famine?"

BRITISH REPORT FROM THE BALKANS

New York, Oct. 31.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald called yesterday: "General Joffre came, saw, and conquered England yesterday, for while a long war council in Downing Street, in which Mr. Asquith, Lord Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, and several distinguished English and French generals took part, I am informed a complete understanding was arrived at: I am in a position to state that Serbia will not be abandoned. Though she may suffer temporarily as the result of the treachery of Bulgaria and the inactive policy of the King of the Hellenes, in the end the Allies will rescue her.

"In this connection I am told there has been an effective repudiation between Russia and Roumania; that the Czar having agreed to consent to a realization of Roumania's national aspirations, including the cession of certain portions of Bessarabia, Russian troops will march through Roumanian territory to succor Serbia, and that within a short time King Ferdinand's fine army will support the quadruple entente.

BRYAN'S DANGEROUS POLICY

William Jennings Bryan would cheerfully condemn the United States to the fate of Belgium, for this can be the only rational interpretation placed upon his opposition to the "preparedness" policy that has been submitted to the American nation. How vastly different is the attitude of the Alberta Americans who are planning to train themselves in the use of arms so that they may be ready to fight the German declares war on the States.

Bryan says in the last edition of his paper, "The Commonwealth": "Peace among nations, as among individuals, rests upon friendship and goodwill, and not upon force or fear."

This was precisely the smooth doctrine that Belgium practised, and yet what has been that unhappy country's fate? Does Bryan know of its utter and unspokeable ruin? Of the brutal brutality of the Germans that cannot be put into words?

"If honor prevailed throughout the world, Bryan's peace sentiments would be reasonable, but does he not know that three-quarters of the Armenian race, which professes the same religion that he professes, has been exterminated, or worse, by the Huns' allies, the Turks?"

How far would his doctrine be practised by the Huns, the Turks, or even by the Bulgars, who for nearly a century have deliberately practised the extermination of their treasury might be more murderous when exposed?

If Bryan were the paid propagandist of the Germans of the Revettlow type he could not do a greater service to their cause than to preach his peculiar peace gospel.

The United States has stood aloof as a nation, but as individuals the Americans have not stood and are not standing aloof. One German newspaper urges its government to provoke a civil war in the United States, so that the English, the Irish, the Scotch, the Welsh, or French, and the Italians, who owe allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, may be placed under the heel of the Teutons who are residents of Uncle Sam's domain.

If German agitators were successful in an agitation of this nature, the backbone would scorch the Teuton nation to its very vitals.

GERMAN PAPER FEARS DEFEAT

Geneva, Nov. 4.—Owing to the high prices of food in Germany, neutrals are leaving that country for Switzerland. Under the heading "Can We Hold Out?" the Neue Zeitung, of Strasbourg, says: "Hardly had we crossed the threshold of the second year of the war when the question of food supplies and supplies to the front, namely, the dearth of

BRUTAL FATHER WAS GUILTY OF MURDER

Prince Albert, Sask., Nov. 5.—The jury inquiring into the death of Mike Jakubson, whose death occurred about three years ago, and is alleged to have been caused by his father's brutality, have brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by an iron rod penetrating his head thrown by his father, Joseph Jakubson.

Jakubson's wife and a son and daughter gave incriminating evidence. His wife swore that Jakubson had killed a man in the States, according to a letter she had received from her cousin. All three told of Jakubson having assaulted them. The wife and son swore that Jakubson shot at his son, Joseph, on one occasion.

HE SHOULD BE A WINNER IN THE BALKAN FIGHT

Milan, via Paris, Oct. 28.—The Corriere del la Sera learns from a diplomatic source that General Radio Dimitritch will command the Russian forces sent against Bulgaria. He is now in Bucharest trying to induce the Roumanian government to permit the passage of the Russian troops through Roumania.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS

-to- Great Britain

NOV. 15th to DEC. 31st

Limit five months.

By all Trans Atlantic Steamship Lines

Canadian Pacific Railway Agents will gladly give all particulars and reserve sleeping car and steamship berths.

R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

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Barrister, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 10 Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

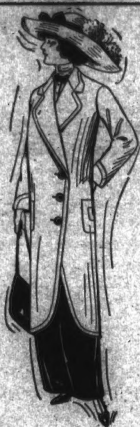
Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

The Store
with the
Best Values

THE LEADING STORE

The Store
with the
Right Prices

PRACTICE ECONOMY AND DEAL AT THE LEADING STORE



Great Bargains in Ladies' Winter Coats

Now is the time to buy your winter Coat at a very low price. The assortment consists of a large variety of our new and up to date styles, well made and good fitting. Do not delay; buy now. Reg. \$15 to \$18 on sale...\$9.95

Ladies' New Silk and Voile Waists

Do not miss seeing our new Silk and Voile Waists. They are Beauties, at moderate prices. Sizes are from 34 to 42. Colors are white, pink, brown, navy, maize, canary, pale blue. Prices range from...\$2.00 to \$4.75

Wool Eiderdown

Just received a shipment of wool and cotton Eiderdown in cream and cardinal and white, at a special price.

Crushed Eiderdown per yd.....35c
Cotton Fleece Eiderdown per yd.....25c
Wool Fleece Eiderdown per yd.....\$1.25

Children's Fleece Under- wear

8 doz. Children's Fleece Lined Underwear, vest and drawers; sizes up to 32, regular to 60c, on sale.....25c

Colored Raw Silks

A Great Bargain in Raw Silk, one yard wide. Colors are white, navy, black, brown, tan, pale blue. On sale, regular \$1.00 for.....82c

Men's Department

As the prices on men's wear (especially woolen goods) are advancing so rapidly, early buying is good buying.

We still have a large stock of:

Men's Lambs Cashmere Hose at.....35c or 3 pairs for \$1.00
A heavy gray Wool Hose at.....35c or 3 pairs for 1.00
A very heavy All Wool Hose at.....50c (last year's price)

Sheep Moccasins.....
6 inch top.....85c
8 inch top.....\$1.00
10 inch top.....1.50

Bishop Fur Coats.....at last year's prices

A good Beaver Overcoat, quilted lining, fur collar.....\$12.00

A better Beaver Overcoat, chambray lined full length, fur collar.....\$15.00

Fancy Mackinaws for.....\$7.50 and \$10.00

Felt Shoes, leather sole and heel.....\$2.25

Felt Shoes, leather covered.....2.50

Fur Lined Cape from.....50c up

GROCERY DEPT.....

2 cans Tomatoes.....25c
Corn per tin.....10c
Peas per tin.....10c
Beans per tin.....10c
Cranberries per lb.....15c

Special Ketchup per bottle.....25c
Swift's Bacon, sliced, per lb.....35c
Swift's Ham per lb.....35c
Good Bacon per lb.....25c
Bargains in Hams, per lb.....15c

Chase & Sandborn's Coffee.....50c
Blue Ribbon Coffee.....45c
10 lb Onions for.....\$2.00
100 lb sack Onions.....\$2.00
Good Cheese per lb.....25c

Crisco per tin.....30c
Brain's Ideal Coffee, 3 lbs for.....\$1.00
Brain's Big Four per lb.....40c
Brain's Best per lb.....50c

Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices

Does the Sun Dazzle Your Eyes?

The bright sunlight on the snow uncovers eye defects that were not known to exist before. The Acto lens, which shuts out all injurious light rays, is the one to wear in the winter time.

We also have cheaper grades of amber lenses at 60c and 75c. Drop in and let us show you how they relieve the eyes.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Royal Bank Building

Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. A. Lundie will receive on Thursday, 25th inst.

Little Mary Pickford, the idol of the screen, will be seen at the Rex on Saturday night in "The Eagle's Mate."

The Women's Institute are giving a dance in the Town Hall, Lacombe, on Monday, Nov. 19. Their friends are cordially invited.

Jas. McCaig, of Edmonton, will give an address in the Town Hall, Lacombe, on Monday, Nov. 19th, at 7.45 p.m. Subject: "Sheep."

C. H. Steele, traveller for Alberta of the London Hardware Specialty Co. of Winnipeg, has moved his family to Red Deer and will make that town his headquarters in the future.

Stormy weather and lower temperatures have prevailed throughout the prairie provinces this week. About four inches of snow has fallen at Lacombe, with zero weather part of the time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rutledge, of Des Moines, Iowa, parents of Mr. Chas. W. Rutledge, Manager of the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Association, are here on a visit to their son. They are accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rutledge, of Nemaha, Iowa. W. A. Rutledge is the Manager and Secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Association, of Iowa, and is here on an inspection trip.

The Lacombe Women's Institute will give a ball in the Comet Theatre on Friday evening, November 18th, to which all are invited. Tickets are \$1; ladies free. Ladies will please bring baskets. A good time is assured, so do not miss it.

"The Eagle's Mate, featuring Mary Pickford, will be the feature at the Rex on Saturday night. Those who have read the story will need no invitation to be there, and those who have not read the story, and who like high-class and intensely interesting plays, should not fail to be present. The prices remain the same as on other nights."

FIGHT OR PAY

"Fight or Pay" is the slogan of the Patriotic Society, and all citizens of the Lacombe District are soon to be asked to do one thing, or the other. The Patriotic Society in Lacombe has been working hard for the past few weeks perfecting plans for their campaign for funds, and are now ready to approach the people. Collectors will go out in a few days, and their intention is to call on every resident in town and district. You are expected to give all you can to the cause, and we have no doubt that Lacombe will make a good showing. You can either pay a lump sum to the collectors, or make a monthly payment. No matter how small your donation is it will be very acceptable, as the money is needed.

Mr. John Blue, of Edmonton, met the prominent members of the local organization in the town hall on Thursday evening, gave a very entertaining and instructive address and greatly assisted in organizing the campaign for this district. The plan adopted is to appoint five teams of six active workers under the leadership of following capable captains: A. M. Campbell, A. Gilmour, H. A. Craig,

J. G. Pratt, and D. Calder. The campaign will be opened Monday next.

Be prepared to "Fight or Pay."

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross sent one hundred dollars to Calgary on Tuesday for medical supplies.

The donation of one feather pillow and two pillow-cases, from "A Friend" of the Blackfolds, is hereby acknowledged by the Lacombe Branch.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, the pillows, pillow-slips, surgical shirts, and socks, sent in by Mrs. Bradbury from the ladies of Blackfolds.

Repair Work

We do all kinds of repair work promptly, accurately, reasonably.

If you break a lens, bring the broken parts to us, and we'll make an absolutely accurate match.

We mend broken frames or can fit your old lenses in new style frames or supply the proper glass or nose guard to hold your glasses on with security and perfect comfort.

Let us take care of all your glass needs—and troubles.

You are responsible for the eyes of your child. Watch out for frowns and squints.

Denike & Bulger

Jewelers and Optometrists

LACOMBE ALBERTA

MARRIAGES

ALLIN SCHILLING—At the Methodist Parsonage, Lacombe, on Thursday, November 11, by the Rev. E. T. Scraggs, Herbert Wesley Allin to Miss Sarah Louise Schilling, both of Lacombe.

ROBBIE CARLSTROM—At the Presbyterian Manse, Lacombe, on Wednesday, Nov. 3rd, by the Rev. M. White, B.D., Wallace L. Robbie, to Miss Christina Carlstrom.

BORN

Miller—At Lacombe, on Sunday, November 7, to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Miller, a daughter.

BROOKSLEY RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$77.65
A. C. 25
Mr. I. Low, 2.00
Mr. M. G. Bromer, 30
Mrs. R. Kaiser, 1.00
A belated Lacombe party, 75

Money accounted for.....\$71.95
Paid to Urquhart & Co..... 3.15
Paid to R. Simpson Co..... 1.00
Paid to Urquhart & Co..... 3.16

Balance on hand, \$2.70

New Goods Now in Stock

Men's and Boys' Shoes

Rubbers and Overshoes

Felt Shoes

Sheepskin Shoes

Moose Moccasins

Oil Tan Moccasins

Men's Leather Leggings

Winter Mitts and

Gloves for Men

and Boys

Prices Low

L. PETERKA

Opposite Titworth's Furniture Store Lacombe